Sadao Suzuki*: A revision of the genus Sasaella Makino (Bambusaceae). (4)**

鈴木貞雄*: アズマザサ属の再検討 (4)**

11. Sasaella iwatekensis Makino et Uchida in Journ. Jap. Bot. 6: 15 (1929); Makino et Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1400 (1931).—Sasa iwatekensis Makino et Uchida, l. c. (1929), pro syn.—Arundinaria iwatekensis (Makino) Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 569 (1934).

Sasaella hebechlamys Nakai in Rika Kyôiku 15: 75 (1932), nom. nud.— Arundinaria hebechlamys Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 575 (1934), syn. nov.

Arundinaria longipes Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 746 (1934).—Sasaella longipes (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Arundinaria retropila Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 747 (1934).—Sasaella retropila (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidz. in Acta Phyt. Geob. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Sasa siroyamensis Makino ex Koidz., 1. c. 3: 152 (1934).—Arundinaria siroyamensis Makino ex Koidz., 1. c. 4: 19 (1935).—Sasaella siroyamensis Makino, 1. c. pro syn., syn. nov.

Arundinaria Hoshidaikitiana Koidz., 1. c. 4: 20 (1935).—Arundinaria Hoshidaikitiana var. spanolongitricha Koidz., 1. c. 9: 76 (1940), syn. nov.

Arundinaria Teijiroana Koidz., 1. c. 4: 21 (1935).—Sasaella Teijiroana (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 298 (1941), syn. nov.

Arundinaria Kimurai Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 12: 221 (1936).—Sasaella Kimurai (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Sasaella Uchidai Makino var. Muraii Makino et Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alum. Ass. Morioka Coll. Agr. For. 12: 82 (1936), syn. nov.

Arundinaria elegantissima Koidz., 1. c. 6: 276 (1937).—Sasaella elegantissima (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 296 (1941), syn. nov.

Arundinaria praeumbrans Koidz., 1. c. 10:61 (1941).—Sasaella praeumbrans Koidz., 1. c. pro syn., syn. nov.

var. iwatekensis

f. iwatekensis

Chiba-city, Chiba Pref. 千葉市

^{**} Continued from Journ. Jap. Bot. 51: 220-224, 1976.

Culms attaining about 2 m in height. Culm-sheaths, nodes and internodes puberulous with retrorse minute hairs. Leaf-sheaths puberulous with antrorse minute hairs, sometimes mixed with spreading long ones. Leaves lanceolate, pubescent beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Yabu-zasa.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Rikuchû: Koyama, Izawa-machi, Izawagun (S. Uchida, Sept. 27, 1928—syntype of S. iwatekensis Makino et Uchida). Rikuzen: Sendai (S. Murai, Aug. 28, 1931—type of A. Uchidai Makino var. Muraii Makino et Uchida in KYO); Kariganemori, Matsushima (A. Kimura, Nov. 16, 1934—type of A. Kimurai Nakai in TI). Iwaki: Ohhira, Miharumachi, Tamura-gun (Y. Hattori, Dec. 16, 1934-type of A. elegantissima Koidz. in KYO); Anajizô, Miharu-machi (Y. Hattori, Dec. 17, 1934—type of A. Hoshidaikitiana Koidz. in KYO); Yamamoto, Tanagura-machi (S. Suzuki, Sept. 18, 1932—type of A. Teijiroana Koidz. in KYO). Iwashiro: Mt. Uzumine, Sukagawa (S. Suzuki, May 1955). Shimotsuke: Hanaishi, Nikkô (T. Nakai, Aug. 4, 1931—type of A. hebechlamys Nakai in TI); Tage Hill, Utsunomiya (H. Sekimoto, Apr. 14, 1932—type of A. siroyamensis Makino in KYO). Kôzuke: Hanawa, Seta-gun (S. Suzuki, Dec. 1956). Musashi: Mt. Hodosan, Chichibu-gun (Y. Ikegami, Aug. 1952). Shinano: Tatsuno-machi, Kamiina-gun (T. Asagawa, Feb. 1971—Hb. Tamag.). Echigo: Kariha, Karihagun (Y. Ikegami, no. 23, Aug. 22, 1934—type of A. longipes Nakai in TI); Niigata, cult. (Y. Ikegami, no. 428, Jul. 26, 1935—lectotype of A. praeumbrans Koidz. in KYO). Ettyû: Kureha Hill, Toyama (S. Suzuki, Mar. 1958). Suruga: Mt. Tenshigadake (J. Sugimoto, Sept. 2, 1933-type of A. retropila Nakai in TI).

Distrib. Northern and central Honshu, Japan.

This species is characterized in having puberulous culm- and leaf-sheaths and pubescent leaves beneath. There are several forms of variation among the above synonyms. In the typical S. iwatekensis, A. siroyamensis and S. praeumbrans, the leaves are sparsely pilose with long hairs above, while in A. retropila, A. Uchidai var. Muraii and A. elegantissima are glabrous, and in A. hebechlamys and A. Teijiroana densely puberulous with minute hairs, and also in A. Hoshidaikitiana and A. Kimurai pubescent with long and minute hairs. Although the typical species and some others have puberulous leaf-sheaths with minute hairs, A. hebechlamys and A. elegantissima have

velutinous leaf-sheaths with long hairs mixed with minute ones.

f. yenaensis (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, comb. nov.

Arundinaria yenaensis Koidz. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6: 216 (1937).— Sasaella yenaensis (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 298 (1941).

Arundinaria tenuifolia Koidz., 1. c. 7: 252 (1938).—Sasaella tenuifolia (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 298 (1941), syn. nov.

Sasaella novoagrariae Koidz., l. c. 12: 115 (1943), syn. nov.

Nodes or the base of culm-sheaths pilose with long hairs.

Nom. Jap.: Ena-shino.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Iwashiro: Taki, Naganuma-machi, Iwasegun (S. Suzuki, Jul. 1955). Musashi: Kaminagatoro, Chichibu-gun (S. Suzuki, Oct. 1959). Shinano: Takato-machi, Kamiina-gun (K. Nakayama, Aug. 1971—Hb. Tamag.). Mino: Uren, Ena-mura (Y. Furuse, Oct. 10, 1932—type in KYO). Ohmi: Sugitani, Kônan-machi, Kôga-gun (C. Hashimoto, Jul. 3, 1942—type of A. novoagrariae Koidz. in KYO). Izumo: Matsue (S. Uchida, May 1951—Hb. Tamag.).

Distrib. Central and southern Honshu, Japan.

A. yenaensis Koidz. is slightly different from the typical S. iwatekensis in having pilose nodes. Therefore, I propose to reduce the former to a forma of the latter. S. novoagrariae Koidz. is quite conspecific with this forma. In A. tenuifolia Koidz. the nodes are pubescent with retrorse short hairs and the base of culm-sheaths pilose with long ones.

var. hidaensis (Makino) S. Suzuki, comb. nov.

Sasa hidaensis Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 3:46 (1926).—Sasaella hidaensis (Makino) Makino, 1. c. 6:15 (1929).—Arundinaria hidaensis (Makino) Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10:569 (1934).

Arundinaria imadatensis Koidz. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6: 66 (1937).

—Sasaella imadatensis (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Sasa minoensis Koidz., 1. c. 6: 75 (1937), syn. nov.

Arundinaria Yamadoriana Koidz., l. c. 8: 115 (1939).—Sasaella Yamadoriana (Koidz.) Koidz., l. c. 10: 298 (1941), syn. nov.

f. hidaensis

Culms attaining about 2 m in height. Culm-sheaths puberulous with retrorse minute hairs. Internodes usually puberulous. Nodes glabrous or puberulous. Leaf-sheaths glabrous. Leaves pubescent beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Hishû-zasa.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Iwaki: Shirasaka, Shirakawa (S. Suzuki, Jul. 1935). Iwashiro: Ashinomaki, Aizuwakamatsu (S. Suzuki, Oct. 1956). Shimotsuke: Itaga, Kanuma (S. Suzuki, Apr. 1963). Kōzuke: Ohtsu, Naganohara-machi, Agatsuma-gun (S. Suzuki, Nov. 1957). Echigo: Tsukawa-machi, Higashikambara-gun (Y. Ikegami, Nov. 1951—Hb. Tamag.). Echizen: Sabaemachi, Imadate-gun (Y. Hori, Aug. 20, 1937—type of A. imadatensis Koidz. in KYO). Mino: Ichinokura-mura, Doki-gun (K. Shioda, Oct. 18, 1935—lectotype of Sasa minoensis Koidz. in KYO). Hida: Takayama (M. Honda, Aug. 25—as S. hidaensis Makino in TI). Tajima: Toyooka (K. Yamadori, Jun. 26, 1938—type of A. Yamadoriana Koidz. in KYO).

Distrib. Central and southern Honshu, Japan.

This variety slightly differs from the typical S. iwatekensis by having glabrous leaf-sheaths.

f. Kishinoana (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, comb. nov.

Arundinaria Kishinoana Koidz. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4: 21 (1935).— Sasaella Kishinoana (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941).

Arundinaria sikokiana Koidz., 1. c. 10: 254 (1941).—Sasaella sikokiana Koidz., 1. c. pro syn., syn. nov.

Nodes densely pilose with long hairs, otherwise as in typical forma.

Nom. Jap.: Iwami-shino.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. *Bingo*: Taishakukyô, Hiba-gun (S. Suzuki, Jun. 1935). *Iwami*: Washimine, Yunotsu-machi, Nima-gun (R. Kishino, Jun. 20, 1933—type in KYO).

Shikoku. *Iyo*: Saragamine (S. Yagi, Oct. 12, 1941—type of *A. sikokiana* Koidz. in KYO).

Distrib. Southern Honshu and Shikoku, Japan.

This forma slightly differs from the typical f. hidaensis by having pilose nodes.

12. Sasaella atamiana (Nakai) S. Suzuki, comb. nov.

Sasaella atamiana Makino ex Nakai in Rika Kyôiku 15: 75 (1932), nom. nud.—Arundinaria atamiana Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 573 (1934).

Arundinaria koyana Nakai, l. c. 11: 807 (1935).—Sasaella koyana (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidz. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Arundinaria shinanoano Koidz., 1. c. 6: 67 (1937).—Sasaella shinanoana

(Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

var. atamiana

Culms attaining to 1-2 m in height. Culm-sheaths pilose with patent long hairs. Internodes and leaf-sheaths glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, pubescent beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Atami-shino (nov.), Atami-nezasa.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Mutsu: Misawa (S. Suzuki, Aug. 1961). Rikuchû: Hagishô, Ichinoseki (S. Suzuki, Sept. 1956). Iwaki: Karasutoge Hill, Nishishirakawa-gun (S. Suzuki, Sept. 1952). Iwashiro: Iimoriyama, Aizuwakamatsu (Y. Ikegami, Oct. 1948—Hb. Tamag.). Kôzuke: Kawarayu, Naganohara-machi (S. Suzuki, Sept. 1957). Shinano: Saijo Hill, Hanishinagun (G. Koidzumi, Aug. 12, 1936—lectotype of A. shinanoana in KYO). Ettyû: Gosô, Toyama (S. Suzuki, Mar. 1958). Sagami: Ashinoyu, Hakone (K. Muramatsu, without date—Hb. Tamag.). Izu: Atami (K. Hisauchi, Dec. 16, 1924—type in TI). Kii: Okunoin, Mt. Kôyasan (Y. Tsutsui, no. 13, Aug. 7, 1935—type of A. koyana Nakai in TI).

Distrib. Honshu, Japan.

This species is characterized in having pilose culm-sheaths, glabrous leaf-sheaths and pubescent leaves beneath. A. koyana Nakai from Mt. Kôyasan, prov. Kii and A. shinanoana Koidz. from Saijo Hill, Prov. Shinano are quite conspecific with S. atamiana.

var. kanayamensis (Nakai) S. Suzuki, stat. nov.

Arundinaria kanayamensis Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 743 (1934).— Sasaella kanayamensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidz. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10: 296 (1941).

Sasa mollissima Koidz., 1. c. 4: 171 (1935).—Arundianaria mollissima Koidz., 1. c. (1935), pro syn., syn. nov.

Arundianaria Hukudana Koidz., 1. c. 5: 42 (1936).—Sasaella Hukudana (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 296 (1941), syn. nov.

Arundinaria Muroiana Koidz., 1. c. 6: 67 (1937).—Sasaella Muroiana (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

Culms attaining about 2 m in height. Culm- and leaf-sheaths pilose with long hairs. Internodes glabrous or puberulous with retrorse minute hairs. Nodes glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, sparsely, pilose with long hairs or glabrous above, pubescent beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Ke-sueko-zasa.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Rikuchû: Morioka (Y. Fukuda, no. 724, Aug. 27, 1935—type of A. Hukudana Koidz. in KYO); Morioka (H. Muroi, Jul. 7, 1936—type of A. Muroiana Koidz. in KYO). Rikuzen: Sakunami, Miyagi-gun (S. Suzuki, Oct. 1956). Iwaki: Kaneyama, Omotegô-mura, Nishi-shirakawa-gun (S. Suzuki, Jul. 25, 1932—lectotype in TI). Iwashiro: Kanayagawa, Matsukawa-machi (S. Suzuki, Sept. 1957). Shimotsuke: Kuzuri, Ogawa-machi, Nasu-gun (S. Suzuki, Jun. 1961). Kôzuke: Nashiki, Seta-gun (S. Suzuki, Aug. 1959). Shinano: Shinonoi, Nagano (H. Tsutsumi, Jul. 1973—Hb. Tamag.). Echigo: Uchigo, Takada (J. Yoshikawa, Jul. 1959—Hb. Tamag.). Owari: Higashiyama Park, Nagoya (Y. Okada, Jun. 14, 1935—type of Sasa mollissima Koidz. in KYO).

Distrib. Northern and central Honshu, Japan.

This variety differs from the typical S. atamiana by having pilose leafsheaths.

13. Sasaella kogasensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10: 297 (1941).

Arundinaria kogasensis Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 745 (1934).

Arundinaria kariwaensis Koidz., 1. c. 6: 276 (1937).—Sasaella kariwaensis (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 297 (1941), syn. nov.

var. kogasensis f. kogasensis

Culms attaining about 2 m in height. Culm- and leaf-sheaths velutinous with long hairs mixed with minute ones. Nodes and internodes puberulous with retrorse minute hairs. Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, usually sparsely pilose with long hairs sometimes glabrous above, pubescent with soft hairs beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Kogashi-azuma-zasa.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Rikuchû: Unosumai, Kamaishi (S. Sasamura, Aug. 1935—Hb. Tamag.). Rikuzen: Kariganemori, Matsushima (S. Suzuki, Aug. 1959). Iwaki: Karasutôge, Nishishirakawa-gun (S. Suzuki, Aug. 1954). Iwashiro: Tomioka, Kôriyama (S. Suzuki, May 1955). Shimotsuke: Kogashiyama, Utsunomiya (T. Nakai, Aug. 7, 1931—type in TI). Echigo: Kamata, Naigo-mura, Kariha-gun (Y. Ikegami, no. 416, Aug. 20, 1936—type of A. kariwaensis Koidz. in KYO).

Distrib. Northern and central Honshu, Japan.

This plant is characterized in having velutinous culm- and leaf-sheaths with long hairs mixed with retrorse minute ones and pubescent leaves beneath.

f. Uchidai (Makino) S. Suzuki, stat. nov.

Sasaella Uchidai Makino ex Uchida in Saitô Hô-onkai, Ann. Rep. Wor. 8: 177 (1931), nom. nud. et in Bull. Sci. Res. Alum. Ass. Morioka Coll. Agr. For. 12: 82 (1936).

Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.

Nom. Jap.: Kemuku-zasa.

Specim. exam. Japan. Honshu. *Rikuzen*: Nitta-mura, Tome-gun (S. Uchida, Oct. 9, 1931—type in KYO).

Distrib. Endemic to prov. Rikuzen, N. Honshu, Japan.

var. Yoshinoi (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, stat. nov.

Arundinaria Yoshinoi Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4:174 (1935).
—Sasaella Yoshinoi (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10:298 (1941).

Arundinaria kesenensis Koidz., 1. c. 5: 198 (1936).—Sasaella kesenensis (Koidz.) Koidz., 1. c. 10: 296 (1941), syn. nov.

Leaf-sheaths glabrous, otherwise as in type.

Nom. Jap.: Arima-shino.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. Rikuchû: Mt. Goyôsan, Kesen-gun (Y. Fukuda, no. 797, Aug. 24, 1932—type of A. kesenensis Koidz. in KYO). Iwaki: Kinshôji, Shirakawa (S. Suzuki, Jun. 1953). Iwashiro: Yamadahara, Kôriyama (S. Suzuki, Nov. 1955). Shimotsuke: Nasu (S. Suzuki, Oct. 1969). Settsu: Dôjô, Arima-gun (Z. Yoshino, no. 778, Jul. 9, 1935—type in KYO).

Distrib. Honshu, Japan.

- A. Yoshinoi Koidz. from prov. Settsu slightly differs from S. kogasensis in having glabrous leaf-sheaths. Then I propose to reduce it to a variety of the latter. A. kesenensis Koidz. from prov. Rikuchû is quite conspecific with this variety.
- 14. Sasaella hortensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10: 296 (1941).

Arundinaria variegata var. viridis forma humilis Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Bamb. 36 (1916); Makino et Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1380 (1931).

Arundinaria hortensis Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 575 (1934).

Culms 10-40 cm in height. Culm- and leaf-sheaths velutinous with long

hairs mixed with minute ones. Nodes and internodes puberulous or glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, sparsely pilose with long hairs above, pubescent with soft hairs beneath.

Nom. Jap.: Kochiku.

Specim. repres. Japan. Honshu. *Shimotsuke*: Kuragasaki, Imaichi (T. Nakai, Aug. 6, 1931—type in TI). *Musashi*: Mejirodai, Bunkyô-ku, Tokyo, cult. (S. Suzuki, Oct. 1973).

Distrib. Cultivated in Japan.

In having velutinous culm- and leaf-sheaths, S. hortensis is closely related to S. kogasensis, but the former is very small and cultivated.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Hiroshi Hara, Professor Emeritus, Dr. Hiroyoshi Ohashi and Mr. Hideaki Ohba in the University of Tokyo, and to Drs. Shiro Kitamura and Motoji Tagawa, Professors Emeriti and Dr. Kunio Iwatsuki, Professor in the Kyoto University, for giving me permission to inspect their valuable specimens and literature.

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—— 1934. Bambusaceae in Japan Proper (5). Journ. Jap. Bot. 10:199.
—— 1934-1936. Novitates Bambusacearum in Imperio Japonico recentissime detectae (1-3, 5-7). 1. c. 10:567-580, 742-749, 11:3, 369, 805-808. et 12:221-222. —— 1939. Notulae ad plantas Asiae Orientalis (9). 1. c. 15:521.
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Erratum: Vol. 51, No. 4, p. 97, lines 25-26, for "Arundinaria Michaux, Fl. Bor. Americana 1: 73 (1803); Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 567 (1934), pro parte", read "Arundinaria (non Michaux) Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 10: 567 (1934)".

アズマザサ属 Sasaella は牧野富太郎によって1929年に北米産の Arundinaria から分離独立された。この属は日本特産で、今日まで約140種が報告され、はなはだ混乱していたが、私は分類学的に再検討した結果、14種、7変種、9品種に整理した。

○ブタノマンジュウ語源考(久内清孝) Kiyotaka Hisauchi: The Japanese name of Sowbread.

ンクラメン (Cyclamen) は別名にカガリビバナだのブタノマンジュウなどがあるが、現在はあまり用いられない名である。 その内 ブタノマンジュウは 現在ではかなり奇抜な名である。 もっともこの植物が渡来した 明治の初期頃にはよかったのかも 知れなかったと見え、 植物名彙(1884)にはのっているから、 当時の人にはほほえましい名として採用されたのであろう。恐らく16世紀の西洋の本草書というべき John Gerardeの Herbell or General History of Plants (1597) に用いられた Sowbread、すなわち牝豚のパンにそそのかされて考えついたものと思われる。 Sow は英語で牝豚のことであるが、 豚の雌雄を英仏語のように 別々に呼ぶ言葉もないから、 雄でも牝でも豚は豚であるので、ただブタとして、 パンよりも 饅頭の方が当時としては一般的なので用いたのであろう、云うまでもなくマンジュウは球茎にもとずいたものである。

(東邦大学薬学部)